

THE YOUTH'S COMRADE

A CLEAN PAPER @ THE HOME CIRCLE

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Written for THE YOUTH'S COMRADE.

THE NEW TEACHER.

The Worst School. "Firing" the Teachers
and How it Came to End.



FROM the village stands the little red school house of which I have something to relate. To the stranger it appears not unlike the average country school, but not so to those who know something of its history. It once had the reputation of being the worst school in the county, and probably there were no schools in the state to equal it in

certain bad qualities. For five years it had changed teachers every term. For five years the school committee had been busy writing to new teachers who cared to try the school.

Stern pedagogues, tawny farmers, brave, old soldiers— young men and old men— had all tried to keep discipline in this school with a hard reputation, but all had failed. It had not been considered safe, during these five years, to let a woman take charge of the school; and few women there are who would have cared to try it.

I remember how, a few years ago, several of the larger boys overturned the school-house one noon, when no one was inside but old Mr. Stebbins, the teacher. It was his last day at the school. The next man engaged to teach stood it but six weeks, and then vanished, one day, through the window. It was an old joke to "fire" the teacher,— a joke few risked enduring but once. The last teacher had been sent through the floor rather unceremoniously while in the midst of an algebra recitation. The supports had previously been removed from under the platform, causing the floor to give way without any warning. After the accident the school committee looked about for another teacher.

Among several replies to their inquiries the committee received a letter from a party giving the signature of "A. Sunderlin." Judging from the letter the writer was a person of sufficient experience and education for the position. It was the best letter of all the applicants, and written in a bold, masculine hand. The committee did not hesitate to choose the writer, although a stranger to them, for the new teacher.

When the new teacher appeared before the committee the next Monday morning, they were all very much astonished to find the new party no sturdy schoolmaster, such as her hand-

writing had intimated, but a frail woman of a sad but pleasant countenance. Dr. Hide, one of the committee, addressed Miss Sunderlin, who was now seated in his office, the appointed place for meeting the committee.

"Miss Sunderlin," said he, "we are all very much astonished to find a woman applying for the position of teacher in school-house Number 3. Have you not heard of the reputation of this school?" Amelia Sunderlin, who had signed herself "A. Sunderlin," and by her note unintentionally made the committee believe a gentleman wrote it, replied that she knew nothing of the school, having come on the morning train from a considerable distance.

Dr. Hide shook his head, tried to tell the new teacher something about the school, and at last said that the committee would not consider it safe for a woman to teach in district Number 3. Amelia, who had been looking for a school for some time, and had gone to some expense to reach this town,

replied that she was willing to try the school if the committee would allow her the privilege. Dr. Hide objected on the ground that it would not be safe for a woman to try the school. But the earnestness of the woman impressed the other members of the committee who finally consented to let her try it. Dr. Hide, being in the minority, had thus to give in to the other members of the board, but requested that the teacher send him a report of the conduct of the school by the middle of the week.

At nine o'clock Amelia was in the little school-house, trembling like a bashful scholar before a handful of visitors.

Into the school stamped a file of rough-looking boys, and as many girls. The scholars were surprised to see a woman in the school room. It was a sight they were not used to, and consequently the boys did not know how to act.

Jim Waller, the spokesman, at the head of the file, halted before the teacher's desk and shouted in a high voice, "Girls and fellers, let me make you acquainted with the new teacher. Isn't she a daisy? What fun we'll have now! Be seated."

Everybody obeyed Jim for they did not dare to do otherwise.

Before recess the school was put in fairly good order, and the scholars saw that a new kind of teacher had taken possession of the school. The former teachers had ruled with the birch until they were "fired." The new teacher used mild words for persuasion, where rough threats had before been used, and even smiled when others would have frowned.

This new conduct at first baffled the boys, but only a few of them, such as Jim Waller and his crew, did not, in a day or two, learn to respect the new teacher. Thus, by the middle of the week Amelia was able to send a report to the school com-



Amelia sends a startling report to the School Committee.

BETTER PAPER!

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mittee that both pleased and startled them.

One day, during recess, Frank, one of the scholars, cut his finger quite badly while whittling a stick. Amelia saw the accident from the window and hastened to meet the boy, who appeared both dazed and frightened by the sight of blood. Amelia was a good nurse. She had dressed wounds before, at home, and knew just what to do. In case of accident she had brought with her strips of cloth and medicine. Instead of blaming the boy for his carelessness she drew his attention from the wound, gave him all the encouragement she could, and allowed him to read an interesting story book the rest of the day. This kind act on the part of the teacher gained for her a new friend. Frank before this had been one of Waller's staunchest followers. Beside this gain the example was a good one for the whole class.

Jim Waller, however, thought it time to "fire" the new teacher, and tried to invent a new way to do it. To fire a woman through the window was a little too severe punishment, he thought. He finally decided that the next night, just before school closed, he would get the boys to help him carry her out of the school room, put her in a hay rack, and drive her into Dr. Hide's door-yard, where she was to be left while the boys hastened back out of the doctor's reach. The next afternoon Jim sent notes flying through the school room, unbeknown to the teacher, commanding all the boys to assist him in his new scheme. He had brought the hay rack with him, on his way to school, leaving it in the horse shed across the road, for he felt sure he could get volunteers to assist him.

Jim Waller always led the gang that "fired" the school teachers. All he had ever done was to inform the boys by note what they were to do on a given signal, after which the "firing" took place. The boys never knew the appointed day for the catastrophe until it was upon them. Jim was sharp enough not to disclose his plans much ahead of time for fear someone would tell the teacher. But the boys had always been ready to assist him on a moment's notice. The older ones liked the sport, and the younger ones had always been afraid to disobey Jim.

The notes distributed read as follows:

"Teacher to be carried off in hay rack in one hour. Wait until I stand up and say 'fire the teacher.' Anyone not helping will get licked, outside, to morrow."

The notes were not signed, but everyone reading them knew from whom they came. For the next hour there was considerable confusion in the school room. At last, just before school was to let out, Jim rose from his seat, shouted "Now boys, fire the teacher!" and made a rush for the desk. No one followed! He turned around, and called upon several by name to follow, but nobody obeyed. Jim, not knowing what to do, finally made a rush for the door, jumped into the hay rack, and drove home.

The next day Jim came back to school looking very much ashamed. Before school began he quietly took his seat. He expected to receive a severe scolding from the teacher, but she simply said to him, "Good morning." When all the scholars had taken their seats Jim walked up to the desk and addressed the teacher before the whole school. He said:

"Miss Sunderlin, I hope you will forgive me for my bad conduct yesterday. Perhaps you know that after a week or two we have always fired the new teacher. I thought we ought to fire you too, but I did not know just how to do it. Really, I did not mean to hurt you, ma'am, and now I am glad we did not fire you, for you are the best teacher we ever had here. If you will forgive me this

once, teacher, I will ever be your friend."

Jim could say no more for his voice was getting thick, and big tears were oozing from his eyes.

The new teacher replied, "Yes, Jim, I forgive you. We will be good friends hereafter." And they always were.

The new teacher had conquered the hardest school in the state, and never afterwards feared being "fired." Her pupils could not do enough for her, and even Frank and Jim delighted in picking flowers for her on their way to school, or else bringing her the largest, rosier apples in their fathers' orchards.

The new teacher was liked so well that next term she took the same school, and, for all I know, is still teaching in school-house Number 3, the school no longer with a hard reputation.

Origin of "House that Jack Built."

How many readers of THE YOUTH'S COMRADE know anything about the origin of this popular nursery rhyme? Although The House that Jack Built sounds very childish to those of us who have graduated from the nursery, it is no other than an altered translation of a Jewish hymn sung at the Feast of the Passover, commemorating the events of the "Chosen People." Below is given a literal translation from the original, which is in the Chaldean language.

THE HYMN.	
I.	That beat the dog,
A kid, a kid my father bought;	That bit the cat,
For two pieces of money:	That ate the kid,
A kid, a kid.	That my father bought,
II.	For two pieces of money:
Then came the dog, and ate the kid,	A kid, a kid.
That my father bought,	VIII.
For two pieces of money:	Then came the butcher, and slew the
A kid, a kid.	That drank the water, [ox,
III.	That quenched the fire,
Then came the dog, that bit the cat,	That burned the staff,
That ate the kid,	That beat the dog,
That my father bought,	That bit the cat,
For two pieces of money:	That ate the kid,
A kid, a kid.	That my father bought,
IV.	For two pieces of money:
Then came the staff and beat the dog,	A kid, a kid.
That bit the cat,	IX.
That ate the kid,	Then came the angel of death, and
That my father bought,	killed the butcher,
For two pieces of money:	That slew the ox,
A kid, a kid.	That drank the water,
V.	That quenched the fire,
Then came the fire that burned the	That burned the staff,
That beat the dog, [staff,	That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,	That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,	That ate the kid,
That my father bought,	That my father bought,
For two pieces of money:	For two pieces of money:
A kid, a kid.	A kid, a kid.
VI.	X.
Then came the water, and quenched	Then came the holy one, blessed be
That burned the staff, [the fire,	That killed the angel of death, [He,
That beat the dog,	That killed the butcher,
That bit the cat,	That slew the ox,
That ate the kid,	That drank the water,
That my father bought,	That quenched the fire,
For two pieces of money:	That burned the staff,
A kid, a kid.	That beat the dog,
VII.	That bit the cat,
Then came the ox and drank the water,	That ate the kid
That quenched the fire,	That my father bought,
That burned the staff,	For two pieces of money,
	A kid, a kid.

A German scholar, P. N. Lebrecht, in 1731 gave the following interpretation of this hymn:

The kid signifies the Hebrews. The father who purchased the kid is Jehovah. The two pieces of money stand for Moses and Aaron who brought the Hebrews out of Egypt. By the cat is meant the Assyrians who carried the ten tribes into captivity. The dog signifies the Babylonians and the staff the Persians. The fire indicates Greece under Alexander the Great, and the water the Roman empire, the fourth of the great monarchies to subject the Jews. The ox likewise stands for the Saracens who subdued Palestine, and the butcher who slew the ox, the crusaders who rescued the Holy Land from its oppressors. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power which afterwards rescued the land of Palestine from the Franks. In the last stanza we are told that God will eventually wrest the land from its Turkish oppressors, and allow the Jews to live unmolested under the government of their expected Messiah.

...THE...

YOUTH'S COMRADE,

A Clean, Illustrated, monthly
Paper for the Home Circle.

Published By

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—BOSTON, MASS.—

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Written for THE YOUTH'S COMRADE.

MODERN APPLIANCES OF A CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CITY fire departments have nearly outgrown their relationship to the town fire brigade which still pulls an antiquated "tub" over the road whenever a village house catches fire.

No army of soldiers on the battle field is under better discipline, or deserves greater praise, than this body of men always ready to risk their lives beneath the burning embers, or upon the tottering roof, of some great building encompassed in flames.

The modern achievements of science and invention have been called upon to help this army of fire-fighters respond in the quickest manner possible to the fire alarm, and save life and property at the scene of the conflagration, amidst difficulties almost impenetrable.

The steam fire engine is aided in its work by the chemical engine, the great water tower, or the fire boat; and the hook and ladder receives help from the aerial ladder, and from devices which it now carries, such as the life line, life net, scaling ladder, door opener, etc., which we shall attempt to describe later on.

As for celerity in responding to the alarm, what do you think of hitching up the apparatus and getting started in thirteen seconds from the time the first alarm begins to ring? This is what the modern fire department can do. To understand how it is possible, let us take a glance at the equipment of a New York engine house.

Whenever an alarm is pulled in from one of the fire boxes stationed on the corners of streets, or in other conspicuous places throughout the city, it goes to the headquarters, or central station, and from there is sent to the various fire stations.

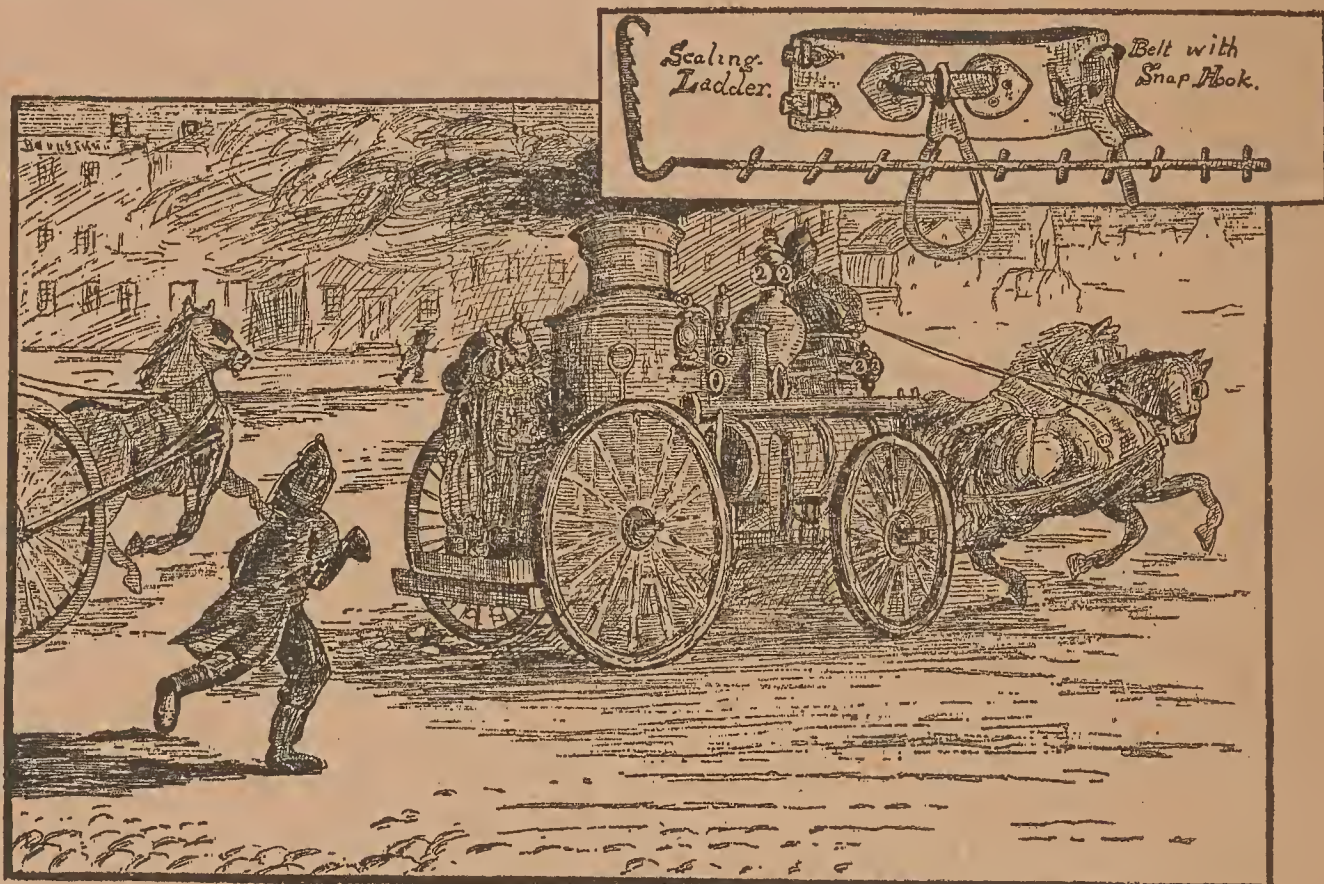
On the first stroke of the alarm a weight in the engine house is dropped by electricity, stopping the pendulum of the clock hanging on the wall.

This is to record the exact time when the alarm came in. At the same moment a twenty-five pound weight is dropped in the cellar, thereby opening the gates to the horses' stalls, allowing the animals to rush out and stand before the engine, ready to be harnessed. The harness always hangs over the shafts, suspended from the ceiling by pulleys which raise it up, or let it down upon the horses, with but a single movement of the hand. No buckling is necessary, and by closing two clasps everything is in readiness for the start.

At night it requires but a few seconds more than the thirteen to leave the house, for the firemen take turns in sitting up, and those asleep wear outside shirt and drawers, to be ready to spring from their couch at the sound of the bell. When an alarm rings in they have but to slip on trousers and large rubber boots, both attached to one another, and instead of running down stairs, slide down a brass pole which lands them beside the engine. Hats and coats are hung on the engine, to be put on while riding to the fire.

It takes no time to build the fire in the engine, that being done on the way. The boiler always contains five pounds of steam, for when not in use the engine is connected with a heating apparatus in the cellar of the engine house, where steam is constantly being generated. The fire beneath the engine is lighted with a match of enormous size, — something that rain or wind cannot easily put out.

On the way to a fire, engines race with one an-



OUT OF THE ENGINE HOUSE IN THIRTEEN SECONDS.

other to see which can reach the scene first. Prizes are awarded the fastest companies, and slow ones are severely reprimanded. The exact time it takes each piece of apparatus to reach its destination is recorded. The foreman of each company is obliged to send a daily report to the chief of the fire department, giving in full an account of each day's operations. The distance from the engine house to the scene of fire is taken into consideration, and suitable time allowed each piece of apparatus to cover it. When the report shows any tardiness on the part of a company, an investigation is made. To keep in practice, firemen, like soldiers, have to go through a daily drill. The drill consists of "hitching up" and mounting the apparatus, in response to a "false alarm."

At the fire every man knows what to do. Some enter the burning building with tanks of fire extinguisher, some carry axes and hooks, while others

spread out the long hose, stretching it from the engine to the fated building.

The chemical engine is stationed the nearest to a small fire. It is probably the most useful piece of apparatus that attends the average fire in the residential section of the city. It is usually composed of two upright tanks of polished copper which hold the gas, and to which the hose is attached. Inside of each tank rests, upon two pivots, a small pot containing sulphuric acid. By means of a handle on the outside, this pot can be overturned, allowing the acid to mix with the contents of the large tank, holding common baking soda and water. The combination makes carbonic acid gas which escapes, together with some of the liquid, through an ordinary garden hose, extinguishing the fire in any closed compartment. Small fires are never put out with water if the gas can be used instead, as it is much less destructive to furniture and carpets than a large quantity of water from the ordinary hose.

While the chemical is being used the members of the Protective Department carry rubber blankets into the building and spread them over articles of furniture. This department is owned by the various fire insurance companies. Its duty is to protect property from fire and water. The protective wagon sets high on heavy wheels, and has compartments on each side like a tin peddler's wagon for brooms, shovels, axes, blankets, etc.

When the chemical engine is unable to extinguish the fire, the steam fire engine is set to work pumping water from the hydrant into the burning building. The fire engine, weighing over three tons, presents an imposing spectacle when in operation. Throwing up huge sparks and cinders from its smoke stack, it often lights the street, on a dark night, quite as much as the fire it is trying to extinguish. Canal coal, an expensive, oily coal, is used altogether for the engine. Sometimes as many as four engines draw water from one hydrant. When all four are steaming together on one corner of the street their noise is almost deafening. In the city of Hartford, Conn., and in some other places, the engines are propelled through the streets by steam, instead of horse power.

In the case of a large fire some engines are obliged to draw water from distant hydrants, but there is always plenty of hose to be had for this purpose. The hose wagon carries about 1,200 feet of hose. The wagon used to contain a reel on which the hose was wound, but it is now considered better to lay the hose in the bottom of the wagon. The hose wagon also carries a small life line without gun, scaling ladder, door opener, axes, and rubber hat and coats.

The water tower is to carry water to a high level, in case a fire breaks out in a top story of a tall building. The tower consists of pipes fitted into one another like the tubes of a telescope. The bottom piece is as long as the truck, and when not in position rests horizontally in the bottom of the wagon. Carbonic gas, such as is generated in the chemical engine, is used to raise the tower into position. This gas enters two cylinders, one on each side of the wagon, and by working a piston rod, raises the lower section, about thirty-five feet long, into a perpendicular position. The telescoped pipes are then elongated by means of cranks on each side of the truck, which are operated by hand. The entire height of the tower then measures sixty to seventy feet. Into this large tube four to six streams of water can be entered at one time, forming a single stream of great force. A pivoted nozzle on top directs the stream into the

building where no ordinary stream can be carried.

The fire boat is practically a large fire engine mounted on a float. It protects the ships in the harbor, and the wharves and buildings along the shore. Its hydrant is the ocean, and a good one it is, for salt water is superior to fresh water for extinguishing a fire.

The hook and ladder truck is well equipped with every device to aid the firemen in reaching a vantage-ground from which a fire can best be fought. Ladders of every size are always at the service of the firemen. By a simple device several ladders can be joined together to form a single one of great length. Our cut illustrates the scaling ladder, which is used in climbing from one window to another. On the left-hand side of the cut is shown how it is possible to fasten the ladder to a window sill by simply thrusting the end indented with teeth through the window until it catches on the sill. The snap hook on the belt, shown in the same engraving, fastens one to the scaling ladder, thus allowing free use of the hands. Climbing from sill to sill one may reach the roof by means of several scaling ladders.

The door opener is a lever arrangement by which two men can open the strongest door.

The life net looks like a rope mat about fifteen feet square. All around the sides of it are handles for some ten men to take hold of. To jump from a window is often the only means of escape from a burning building. The net is to catch those who are driven to this last resort of jumping from the window.

The life line is still another device for saving human life. Into a breech-loading gun is thrust an iron rod attached to a long line of small rope. The rod is then shot through an upper window, carrying with it the rope. Parties in the building pull in the rope, of which they now have an end, and in this way raise up a stouter rope together with fastenings for it, all of which have been attached to the end of the smaller line. For fastening one end of the stout rope to the window, either a bar longer than the width of the window is used, by placing it horizontally across the window on the inside, or else an iron hook which will fasten itself to the window sill. Everyone descending the life line wears a belt provided with the snap hook. The rope is placed inside the hook and looped in such a way that one can slowly slide down the line without danger. Women and children are sometimes borne down the rope in the arms of firemen, and in this way rescued from a terrible death. Besides these things the hook and ladder is provided with a miscellaneous assortment of rakes, shovels, crowbars, axes, hooks for tearing down partitions, and other tools that might come handy in case of an emergency.

The aerial ladder is, as its name implies, a tall ladder for reaching the top stories. This contrivance calls for a separate truck of great length, the hind wheels of which are steered by a fireman sitting in the rear.

Excepting the chief's carriage, supply wagons, an electric wagon stocked with tools for cutting down wires when in the firemen's way, this comprises all the apparatus of a modern city fire department.

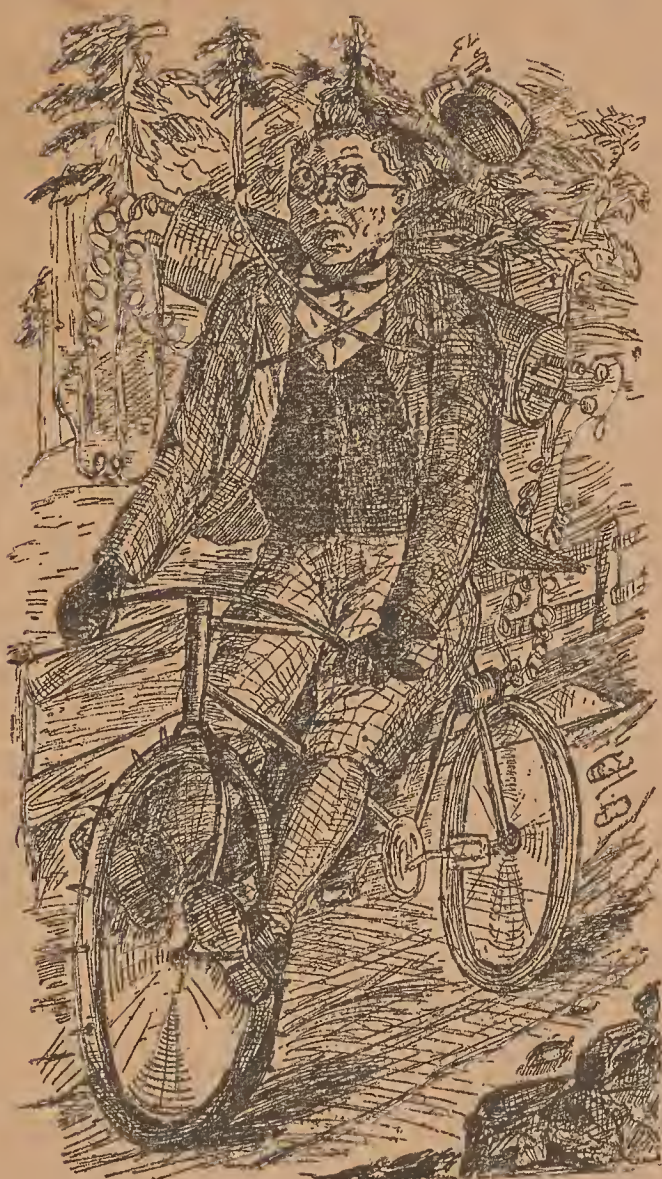
In closing we want to thank several members of the Boston Fire Department for their kindness in furnishing us with a good share of the material from which this article has been prepared.

BOOKS FREE. Ten books are given away free to each person, as explained on page 12 of this paper.

105 Stamps, Java, Congo, etc., hinge paper, album, 5c. Latest list free. Agts wanted. A. BULLARD & Co., 97 Pembroke St., Boston, Mass.

Written for THE YOUTH'S COMRADE.

The Electric Bicycle of Professor Muddle.



I.
Not long ago, in Cycle town,
Professor Muddle of great renown,
A new electric bicycle planned,
To carry him over both sea and land.

II.
The wheel was fitted with cogs
and chains,
With nuts and screws, with the
utmost pains.
It carried a jar of electric juice,
Enough to last on a whole week's
cruise.

III.
When well equipped the pro-
fessor opined
To test this offspring of his mind.
So mounted on his wondrous
steed,
He cleared the earth at lightning
speed.

IV.
The wheel sped on fast, fast,
and faster,—
It would not stop, or mind its
master.
Straight on o'er land and sea it
went,
To right or left t'would not be
bent.

V.
It reached at last the great
North Pole,—
Through temperate, torrid zones

then rolled ;—
The tropic heats it must endure,
For ought could stop it on its tour.

VI.
Professor Muddle, in despair,
Did gnash his teeth and rend his
hair.

He never dreamed to land once
more
Back on his own dear native shore.

VII.
Old Muddle's wife looked from
her door ;
She longed to see her man some
more.

She looked up North, the way
he sped ;
Behind her back his pathway led.

VIII.
Thanks to the world for being
round,
This causing Muddle to be found.
Around the world he'd sped at
last ;
His week was up, his journey,
passed.

IX.
Right in his dooryard, in a
puddle,
The wheel left old Professor
Muddle.
And to this day no boy has
tried
To mount this wheel and take a
ride.

SCIENCE & INVENTION.

A miner named Hughes, just returning from Alaska, reports the discovery of a large ivory mine in that region. For many years it has been known to science that beneath the rivers of the North, especially in Siberia, lay imbedded in the ice the huge tusks of the mammoth, an animal now wholly extinct. Ivory-tusk mining may yet become a novel industry in Alaska.

Scientists now hold that energy is more easily transported through the medium of compressed air than by means of electric storage batteries. They also assert that electric trolley cars will soon be done away with, and that carriages and other modes of conveyance will depend on compressed air for a motive power.

Plans have been made for pumping coal through pipes, like a liquid, from the Pittsburgh coal regions to the Atlantic seaboard. No new machinery will be required for the operation. New York will thus be supplied with coal at a low rate.

Bicycles are now made entirely of wood, including the frame. For the last few years wood has been substituted in several parts of the machine, but the entire wood bicycle is said to be lighter, more elastic, and less expensive than the ordinary wheel.

The falls at Niagara furnish the necessary power for generating an electric current sufficient for the city of Buffalo. Twenty-thousand horse power is to be furnished manufacturers over wires extending from the Falls to the above city.

Campaign Terms Defined.

In the discussion of the money question,—one of the leading issues of the present campaign,—several terms are repeatedly used to describe the fi-

nancial situation. These terms we here attempt to define in a few brief words.

FREE COINAGE: The United States to make no charge for manufacturing into money, for any individual, all the silver bullion he may bring with him to the mint.

GOLD STANDARD: Gold to be the only standard for the measure of value.

SIXTEEN-TO-ONE: Sixteen ounces of silver to equal, in value, one ounce of gold.

COMMERCIAL RATIO: A ratio requiring as many ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold as the commercial world shall dictate. This ratio will change with the state of the market. At present thirty-one ounces of silver equal one ounce of gold.



I have a bridge within my heart,
Known as the "Bridge of Faith :"
It spans, by a mysterious art,
The streams of life and death.
And when upon this bridge I stand,
To watch the tide below,
Sweet thoughts come from a sunny land,
And brighten all its flow.
Then, as it winds its way along,
Toward a distant sea,
Oh pleasant is the spirit-song
That upward floats to me,—
A song of blessings never sere,
Of love "beyond compare,"
Of pleasures flowed from troublings here,
To rise serenely there.

—Anson D. F. Randolph.



Look for all the latest stamp news under this head each month. If you are not a subscriber we hope you will read our astounding offer on page 12. Among the list of free books no less than five treat of postage stamps, including a stamp dictionary. Ten books are free to each person.

English collectors have decided to hold a great stamp exhibition in London in 1897. Several years ago a successful philatelic exhibit was held there, but the coming event is expected to eclipse all previous ones.

American stamp dealers are to cooperate with one another this season in reaching and attending to the wants of the younger collectors. To encourage beginners the prices on catalogues, albums, etc. are to be lower than heretofore. Much unnecessary detail, only useful to the most advanced collector, will be left out of these publications with the hope of simplifying and thus popularizing a pursuit already too complex.

After the 13th of the present month we learn that the odd set of Grecian stamps recently issued to commemorate the revival of the olympic games at Athens, will no longer be receivable for postage. This shows that the set is purely speculative in character. By prohibiting their use as postage means that they are to be sold to dealers, probably under face value, simply as a source of revenue to the government issuing them. From the start, the real design in getting out this new series was, without any doubt, speculative, rather than commemorative.



The present watermark "U. S. P. S." on our adhesive stamps stands for "United States Postage Stamp," and not "United States Postal Service," as most collectors suppose.

"Le Timbre Post" announces the existence of a very dangerous counterfeit of the 4 cuartos Spanish stamp of 1867.

In Western Australia a local mail concern, recently started, carries letters upon bicycles to the Swan River gold fields. The company uses stamps of its own bearing the figure of a bicycle in the centre, the value below, and around the design the inscription, "Coolgardie Cycle Express Company, Cycle Messengers." As the regular mail service is to be extended into this district the local concern will have to close up in a few months. These bicycle stamps may then become rare.

Less money has been made by speculating in U. S. Columbian stamps of higher values than the one-dollar specimen than was hoped by parties having plenty of money to invest some two years ago. While the one-dollar Columbian still brings over five dollars, the higher values have been offered, recently, for less than face.



It is rumored that no less than 200,000 sets of the Nova Scotia 1860-'64 stamps have recently been discovered. One firm are supposed to have control of the lot. Sets of five formerly selling for about \$20.00 are now offered for about one-third of that price.

An important exhibition of stamps was recently held at Geneva. The exhibits were worth, in the aggregate, \$300,000.

New York is to have a philatelic club house, and the same is to be sustained, for the present, by some one-hundred well-to-do, New York collectors. All the local clubs will hold their meetings and auction sales in the club house, which will probably become one of the most popular stamp centres of the world.

Now is the time to buy Cuban stamps. They have never been so low as they are at present, and, so say the catalogue makers, no further reduction is at all probable.

The stamps Mr. Seebeck will issue for 1897 are to be used for postage three years before they can be withdrawn from the post-offices using them. Thus a new yearly installment of Seebecks is no longer to be anticipated.

It is rumored that a New York stamp company is to price unused revenues in their new catalogue. Heretofore no general distinction in price has been made between the cancelled and uncanceled revenue stamps.

Philatelic tracts are sometimes distributed by interested parties for the purpose of bringing new recruits into the ranks of "Stampdom." A Chicago dealer adopts the novel scheme of having distributed at the public schools advertising cards, bearing, upon one side of each, a genuine, foreign stamp. For the benefit of non-collectors the name of the country from which the stamp comes is printed upon each card. Doubtless many a new customer is reached in this way.

The resemblance to a peculiar kind of grill on the present issue of United States stamps is no secret mark, as some collectors have imagined, but a defect in the manufacture of the stamps. A number of sheets, after being printed, are layed upon one another and subjected to great pressure. The perforations on one sheet thus leave their impress on the back of the next sheet, this forming the peculiar grill noticed.

If subscribers will send in queries upon stamp subjects, we will try to answer them in our stamp department. They should be addressed to Editor of the Stamp Department. This department is for the mutual benefit of all our stamp-collecting subscribers.

SOME NEW ISSUES.

British South Africa. Several high values, ranging from 2 sh. to 10 sh. have been issued for this country.

Fiji. A new 1p. lilac is reported.

Gwalior. India stamps surcharged with this name. 2a.6p. green, black surcharge.

Japan. The new stamps of Japan, bearing portraits of Prince Arisugawa and of the late Prince Kitashirakawa, are now in the market. The values are 2s. and 5s., one set bearing the portrait of the Prince, another set that of the retired Prince, making four stamps in all. The colors are scarlet and blue. These stamps are larger than those of the former issue and fully as attractive. So far as we know they are to be used permanently for postage.

Mexico. The new 1c., 2c., and 3c. stamps are now printed on paper watermarked R. M. (Republic of Mexico.)



Paraguay. Envelope stamps of the 5c. and 10c. value, violet, like cut, have recently appeared. Also postal and letter cards of the 2c. and 4c. values, of same type.



Queensland. A 2½p. rose, with plain background in oval, has appeared.

Selangor. A 25c. value, green and carmine, of type annexed, but bearing the name Selangor at bottom, is now to be added to the rest of this set.



Seychelles Islands. The 45c. stamps are surcharged 18c. and 36c.

Trinidad. A new set of stamps, from ½p. to £1 value, have just been issued for this island, bearing the figure of Britannia in the centre.

Venezuela. A speculative set of stamps, to be sold only till the 15th. of November, have been issued in honor of Gen. Miranda of that country. They are of the size of the Columbian issue.



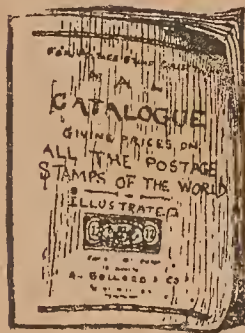
Zanzibar. Current ¼a. and 1a. India stamps, surcharged in blue with above name.

PROPOSED CANADIAN STAMP.

In the following extract The Canadian Weekly calls attention to a proposed change in the color of the present three-cent Canadian stamp. When the change will take place, if at all, is a matter of speculation. Here is the comment:—

"In connection with the present 3-cent stamp question has just arisen a point as to whether or not a change in the color is advisable. Recently a prominent Ottawa barrister was charged by an officer of the department that he had been using 3-cent stamps that had been treated with acid, the inference being that they were cancelled stamps which had been cleaned. Had it not been for the high professional standing of the gentleman referred to a prosecution might have followed, as within the past year or two many parties have been prosecuted for using cleaned stamps. When the matter was brought to the attention of this party he was able to show from stamps in his possession that the one complained of was a specimen of several others held by him and which he had discovered in his pocketbook where they had been hidden for some months. During that period they had completely lost their salmon color and taken on a much darker tint. For protection therefore of the community generally Mr. Mulock should see to it that a change is made in the color of the stamp which is perhaps more used than any other in Canada."

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Select any one of the above, and don't pay \$100.00 for a bicycle.

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THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.

IN THREE CHAPTERS.

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CHAPTER I.

There was once a fairy prince whose realm was so vast that none of his subjects could travel beyond its boundaries. He was so truthful and brave, so loving and just, that when it became known that he would seek a bride among his subjects there was a great hurrying and flutter amid the beautiful maidens of the realm. They could not procure fine dresses quickly enough to satisfy their wishes.

The king issued a proclamation that read thus: "As I, the king, am about to place the crown upon the brow of my only son, the prince, it is meet and proper that he should choose for himself a bride, to be queen of all the realm. Such a one must be most beautiful of face, perfect of form, with a hand to fit the royal glove, feet to fit the royal slippers, and, above all things, be loving and obedient. There will also be chosen



The royal glove and slipper were shown in each market place.

for bridesmaids and ladies in waiting a numerous host, upon each of whom shall be bestowed rich gifts and great favor."

With this proclamation there was sent a number of rules by which one could fit herself to become the bride, a bridesmaid or a lady in waiting.

It was distinctly stated that the magical power of the prince could give to the oldest, the poorest, or the plainest, such graces as were demanded. In the

matter of beauty, especially, the prince had set his own standard, and had said, "Only a good subject can ever become a good ruler, and one to truly love the king must love his kingdom and all of his loyal subjects. All can strive for these honors, and those who wish to fulfill the requirements will be given full instructions at the market places of all the various hamlets and towns of the realm. The beauty of the inner life shall by magic power cause the face to shine. The old and the young shall all be as of one age and all of equal ability to meet the fullest measure of these my requirements. When great and true beauty is found within any house of my many subjects, then, upon my receiving knowledge of such treasure, I will call to see if the bride or a bridesmaid does dwell there, or, if, perchance, a lady in waiting is of such household."

The royal glove and the royal slipper were shown in each market place. They both were perfect in form.

The prince could make himself invisible and could also be in many places at the same time. His powers to disguise himself, or to be unseen while he himself could see in all directions and read the very thoughts of his subjects, made it impossible to deceive him or to successfully conspire against him.

All the maidens and all their friends were very loud in their professions of loyalty. The prince was very particular to command his subjects to be true hearted and kind to each other. The people, however, were so proud of their prince and of their own many virtues that when any stranger, or even a friend, met with misfortune they would often forget to help the one afflicted, thus directly breaking the law of the king even while going to the market place to sing and shout the praises of their prince or to await his coming to choose a bride.

Now the prince was not in the least deceived by this show of loyalty, but decided that he would appear in different forms, in order to allow the maidens who were so very anxious to become his bride or to receive his favors to keep his best known law of love and kindness.

A new and special proclamation of this old law was sent out, and it was further stated that the perfect keeping of this one law would give perfect beauty. Those who truly love the king or the prince will love the poorest as well as the richest of his subjects, read the proclamation.

The captain of the king's host had seven daughters, all beautiful and fair

to look upon. Olga, the eldest, was so fair as to dazzle the eyes of the young noblemen and officers of the royal guard and so perfect in form and face that it was said by all that the prince would certainly choose her or one of the other daughters of his captain.

No other maidens in all the realm could be found so fair and graceful. Olga was surely more beautiful than the others, so it was a small matter to her what directions were given for becoming beautiful. Why trouble herself about them?

The prince had demanded love and obedience, but as she loved her father and family, loved herself especially and obeyed whenever it pleased her to do so that matter was fully provided for with no further trouble. Humility was wanted, and this she did not quite understand, but when told that it was merely that one should not be foolishly proud and despise others while thinking too much of oneself she said: "Oh, yes. That is real nice. Why, I am proud of my humility, for surely I cannot think too highly of myself, and, as for others, why, I don't bother my head about them anyway. That is a sensible kind of humility for me."

You see, Olga was a proud and petted girl, and while thinking herself very wise was not so sensible as she pretended.

Now, in the captain's family was an old nurse who had for years helped others and had been kind to the poor and unfortunate. Her hands were rough and her face wrinkled. Her breath was wheezy and her step lame and slow. Aunt Nancy, as she was called, was waiting for the king's messenger to come and take her to the home which the prince had provided for the old and weary. This kingdom was different from others, and the old ladies' home, the orphan asylum, the home for old men and the infant department were all together. When any one became too weak or weary to work any longer, the prince used to send for them and bring them to this home. It was not like our poorhouses. You may have seen some of them surrounded by fine old trees and looking very comfortable. This home was more beautiful than a palace, and the prince reserved the best of the grains and fruits for its inmates. Notwithstanding all this no one wished to go to this home until one was unable to get a living outside.

Aunt Nancy was the one who waited upon the seven beautiful sisters, so when it was known that the prince would come in a few days to the captain's house poor old Aunt Nancy had to hobble about in a constant hurry from morn till eventide bringing gloves, complexion powders, curling irons and ribbons, that the seven sisters, and especially Olga, might be arrayed in their best.

As Olga and her six sisters looked at the royal glove and slipper, each thought within her own mind, "They are just the fit for my hand and foot, so I need no preparation." When poor old Aunt Nancy came by and saw the glove and

slipper, she said, "Surely my large joints and crooked toes will not fit the slipper, and the glove is still less suited to my hand. I will find the directions, for my hands and feet are so very unsightly that they need improvement whether or no I am even to be a lady in waiting."

She read that the way to beautify the hand was to close it quickly upon every opportunity and to open it often to give help to others.

"Use utmost skill and much exercise in the opening and shutting of the hands and they will become beautiful.

"As to the feet, they must be trained to run in a path which is marked for their use. This path leads to every one who needs your help or encouragement."

They were such strange directions that they set many of the silly girls giggling, and everybody looked upon it all as a joke. Some even laughed at Aunt Nancy when they saw her reading and looking at the glove and slipper. "Our bride, Aunt Nancy," they used to call her in fun, and then they would look at her bony and deformed hands and note her limping, slow and painful gait.

Now, none of these had ever seen the prince, but Aunt Nancy had both seen him and knew his handwriting; so to her it was truth that both her hands and feet could become beautiful. Olga laughed the most and often made fun of Aunt Nancy.

Now that the prince was to call, Aunt Nancy did her best to properly array all the seven beautiful sisters. She wished them to be, at least, ladies in waiting, but surely why should not Olga be the bride and her sisters the bridesmaids?

On the morning of the day when the prince was expected Olga sat on a rustic settee on the porch, waiting to greet the prince when he should arrive. About the time he was expected a lame old woman came up the walk and asked for a drink of water. Olga was mortified and impatient, for the custom was that any one found upon the front porch with you would be considered as a social equal. Olga thought, "What if the prince should see this old beggar and think her my equal?"

(To be Continued.)

Kitty Black.

A fluffy ball is Kitty Black
As she lies here in my lap,
All curled up in the prettiest way,
Enjoying her morning nap.

A spinning top is Kitty Black
When she goes round and round
In quite a dizzy manner
For the tail that is never found.

A playfellow is Kitty Black,
Spoiling for frolic and fun,
Ready to come at the children's call
From morn till set of sun.

An acrobat is Kitty Black
As she climbs and tilts and swings,
Flying so swiftly from point to point
Almost as if she had wings.

A staid old maid is Kitty Black,
Keeping so prim and demure,
As though no string or top or boy
Had power to her allure.

A tiger fierce is Kitty Black
When she gives a cruel spring,
And the robin but now singing
She brings a poor, dead thing.

Now how many kitties have we,
Can you tell me, bright eyed son?
Are there half a dozen really,
Or is it only one?
—Emma Peirce in Youth's Companion.

STORIES OF NAPOLEON.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The battle of Leipsic, Saxony, Oct. 16 to 18, 1813, was to Napoleon's continental schemes what Waterloo proved to be to his national ambition. He was defeated and forced back across the Rhine, with his magnificent army almost destroyed. Leipsic has been called the "Battle of the Nations." Upon that field England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Austria marshaled 300,000 men against 175,000 French.

In the fighting of the 16th Napoleon held his ground at all points in the face of superior numbers, but he saw that the case was hopeless. He must retreat or lose his army. Next day was Sunday, and at dawn the wily emperor sent a captive Austrian general into the enemy's camp asking for an armistice and a plea to his father-in-law, Francis, for Austrian intervention. His demands on Austria were outrageously bold, for they aimed a blow at England, in whose pay Austria was fighting, and stipulated that Italy should be united and free. The plan to gain time by a conference over those matters failed, for the allies agreed to fight on until the French were over the Rhine to the last man.

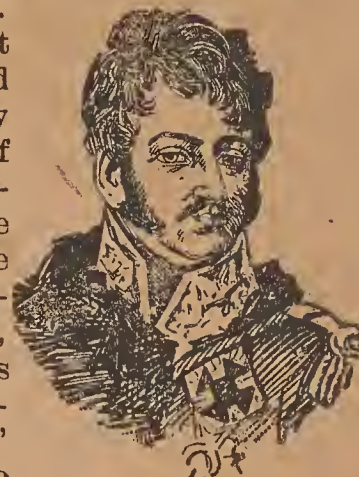
Even the little time gained by the incident was of no use to Napoleon. He seemed nerveless of a sudden, and this was one of the occasions when an unaccountable lassitude took the place of energy. He gave orders for the construction of bridges for the retreat of his army, but he failed to look after the work and only one flimsy affair was built. The fighting was resumed on the 18th, and all day long the French in the center under the eye of Napoleon resisted the mighty attacks of the allies. That was an hour for the soldier in Bonaparte to assert itself and never was greater valor displayed than that inspired by him when at bay, fighting for life at Leipsic. The columns of enemies seemed interminable and inexhaustible. Rank followed rank up to the French cannon and were hurled back in mangled corpses or fragments. The struggle waxed to a frenzied combat of brute strength. On the one side men rushed forward until killed and on the other men stood in their tracks until killed. It was only a question of which side had the most men as to which would hold out longest. When darkness ended the slaughter, the muskets and cannon were useless and the men and horses fell asleep standing in the ranks.

Another spell of apathy came over Napoleon just when he should have been most active to save his army. After giving orders to retreat he went to sleep in the town. Next day he wandered aimlessly about, so unlike himself that his men didn't recognize him. His grand army was conquered and his own martial spirit broken.

THE NOBLE POLISH ALLY Napoleon was stunned at Leipsic by the desertion in the heat of battle of a large Saxon contingent to the enemy. These troops had served under Bernadotte when that marshal was true to Napoleon and they

went over to his camps in a body. One ally, however, remained steadfast, the noble Pole, Poniatowski. The prince had joined fortunes with Napoleon on the Russian campaign, bringing him 40,000 of his countrymen for soldiers. Burning to avenge the wrongs of the unhappy country the Poles carried their banners through the carnage of battle and planted them on the walls of the capital of their foe. In the awful retreat they bore up with the greatest endurance, clinging to Napoleon in spite of his waning fortunes.

At Leipsic Poniatowski opened the battle on Oct. 16. When the retreat began, he could muster only about 3,000 of his once magnificent army. The defense of the suburbs was given into his care, with directions to cover the retreat. "Sire," said the prince on receiving his



PONIATOWSKI.

orders, "I have but few followers left." Napoleon, all animation in such a crisis, said: "What, then! You will defend it with what you have." With McDonald the prince struggled valiantly to hold the allies at a distance until the main army of the French had crossed the bridge over the River Elster. This bridge had been mined for explosion as soon as the troops were safely across. A corporal of the engineers was in charge of the mine, with instructions to apply the match at the proper time. But the allied troops rushed upon the soldiers of McDonald and Poniatowski like the waves of the sea, and in a short time the corporal saw their skirmishers on the river bank. Thinking that the French rear guard had crossed, he fired the train of powder and the bridge was hoisted in the air.

When the bridge fell, the French soldiers rushed to the bank of the river in the wildest panic. McDonald and the prince attempted to keep at the head and managed to rally a handful, chiefly officers of the Polish contingent, to charge a body of the enemy which had got in their path. Poniatowski received a severe wound in the encounter, but emerging on horseback galloped toward the river. McDonald led and with a wild leap his horse crossed the stream. The prince spurred his to follow, and he gained the opposite bank. Unfortunately the soft earth gave way under the weight and the horse rolled backward down the bank, crushing his rider and holding him under the tide until he was drowned.

Napoleon had intended to set Poniatowski over Poland as king.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Blow Cold, Blow Hot.

Speaking of problems, here is a little question that may interest and puzzle some of you.

Blow on your hand, and you will see how much cooler it grows. The more you blow the cooler you are.

Now blow on a bulb of a thermometer. Does it go down? Quite the contrary. It goes up and rapidly too. That shows plainly that your breath isn't cool after all. How do you account for this strange state of affairs?

New Inventions In Warfare.

Just as soon as any new invention becomes very useful to the general public the different governments begin to apply it to the needs of their armies, as is explained in the New York Times. It has been proved in actual warfare that balloons can do spying work that men cannot and messengers from a besieged city carrying valuable word to other headquarters can glide in a balloon by night over the heads of the surrounding army without detection. A late adaptation of two things very much in common use now is the typewriter bicycle. This is a typewriter mounted on a wheel specially made for the purpose and which, ridden by the operator, enables his services to be quickly available. A wheel can follow an army almost anywhere.

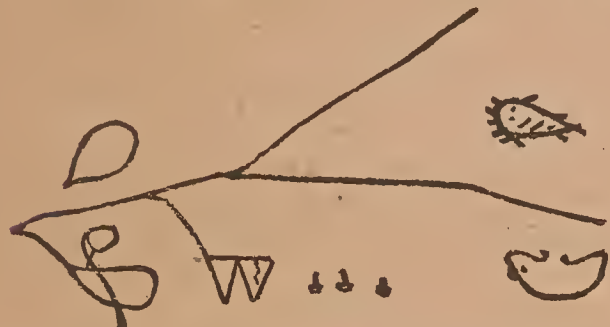
AN INDIAN GIRL'S LETTER.

At First You Can't Read It, but It Is Easy When You Know How.

Before the boys and girls of today can write a letter they must learn no less than 26 letters and how to combine them into words. This is called sound writing.

Now, there is another kind of writing—picture writing it is called—in which there is no alphabet and instead of words some picture of the object is used—as, for example, instead of the word cat we would have a drawing of the animal.

This kind of writing was used by all people in the early days of the world, and in most countries it is so old that it has



long ago been forgotten, but here in America the Indians have practiced this old art until very recently.

Dr. Harvey B. Bashoure tells about a letter written by an Indian girl to a friend whom she wished to visit her which will give you a very good idea of this kind of writing.

This letter will not seem very plain to you, I know, but the one who received it understood it just as well as the letter you write to your friends—perhaps a little better.

The straight lines running through the picture represent the paths of the locality—public highways or streets you may call them if you like. On the right are shown three small lakes or ponds.

The rudely drawn bear in the upper left hand corner is the signature of the writer, her coat of arms, so to speak, and indicates that she is a member of the bear family.

The figure of a mullet below stands for the person addressed—a man of the mullet family.

The three crosses are the girl and two friends—crosses because they are Christians.

The two triangles indicate the wigwams, and the figure is the one in the Indian sign for hand and tells the visitor at which wigwam he is to call.

In a little more elegant English the invitation would read, Miss Bear invites Mr. Mullet to meet her two Christian friends at the camp by the lake.—Chicago Record.

Inexpensive Screens.

Inexpensive but very good looking screens may be made from a clotheshorse. If a fourfold screen is desired, put two twofold horses together with double hinges.

THE YOUNG HOUSE- KEEPER'S PAGE.

Always Look Your Best.

When as a people we learn that the chief end and aim of fashion is to make one look one's best, we shall be on the highroad to being the best dressed nation under the sun. Parisian women will have what is most becoming to them if they can get it. American women want what somebody else has. There's the chief difference. If the Parisian fashionable woman looks best in a round waist, she never wears anything else, but follows the styles by adopting all their elegancies of decoration, coloring, etc. It is a liberal education in the art of dressmaking to get in behind the scenes and see how the masters and mistresses of dress work.

Ask a Parisian dressmaker to make you a dress and say, "What shall I have?" Does the clever artist recall a gown worn by Empress This or Queen That or Actress So-and-so and say such and such a thing "would be pretty." Not at all. Your figure is taken into consideration in selecting rough or smooth, large pattern or plain goods. Your eyes, hair and skin are considered in selecting the chief color. Then, with a roll of the warp printed silk for a cue, the dressmaker will coil a twist of one color about it and then another, and the harmony and contrast are decided upon, and when you are clothed in the result of this cogitation you go forth in the nearest degree to a right mind on the subject of dress that you have ever had likely.

Allowance For Daughters.

There can be no doubt that the custom of making an allowance for daughters is an excellent one. When a girl reaches a certain age, say 17 or 18, she should be made an allowance, paid monthly or quarterly, out of which she should be expected to provide herself with gowns, hats and all the staple requirements of her toilet. As to luxuries like furs, jewels, ball gowns and such things, they may be left to the individual generosity of her parents, who need not stint themselves in that because they give her an allowance. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that every girl should have an allowance, and thus be trained to the expenditure of money. Many a young girl, when she marries and goes to her husband, excites alternately his irritation and alarm, owing to her utter ignorance of money. If such a girl had been trained from girlhood to the receipt of a stated sum out of which she had to meet her needs, she would make a better wife.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Flowers For Guests.

It is a pleasant custom when friends are invited to a meal, be it a formal luncheon or tea, that they shall find a flower beside each plate. But one is often bothered at an evening party to know just how to secure the favor in the bodice. It is an act of thoughtfulness for the hostess to provide pins for those to whom the flowers are given. The best fastener for a rosebud is undoubtedly a short hat pin. For smaller flowers, such as jonquils or carnations, long black pins with beaded heads answer the purpose admirably.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Disbudding is the best way to prune the cherry. When, however, it is necessary to remove large branches, the summer is the best time to do it, according to Rural New Yorker.

Children and System.

A certain New York baby who has the luck or misfortune of having a Vassar girl as nurse is consequently allowed to howl itself asleep day after day on the ground that it should be got into the habit of slumbering without extra attention from parents or guardians. In a Vassar girl this action has, of course, a lofty theoretical motive. In a plain, ordinary, uneducated Bridget it might be imputed to simple laziness. Seriously, what an immense amount of useless wear and tear and comfortlessness little children are subjected to in the name of "system!" A mother of grown children once said that she thought that the oldest child of a family was apt to be the victim of many dismal educational theories. By the time the second or third had appeared on the scene the parents had usually recognized the general hopelessness of trying to run nature into a mold and had rediscovered for themselves the one thing certain about an infant, whether of smaller or larger growth—its uncertainty.

Kitchen Comforts.

A big, sturdy, comfortable rocker, cushioned, should await your pleasure. Sit whenever you can. A couch is a famous rest giver. Haven't you an old settee hidden away? Drag it out; dress it up. Stout, washable stuff should cover and cushion it. Intervals in baking, waits in your work, should be spent flat on your back. Five minutes at a time will remove the wrinkles and iron out your tired muscles and nerves.

Have your kitchen table covered with tin. There will be more time for recreation and less for scrubbing after that. There is a certain joy about being able to lift a hot pot and plump it down on your tin covered table. That little nervous flutter born in fear of scorching or staining the table is gone. And do you realize it is just such little thrills of annoyance that age us, the constant dropping that wears away the stone? Creaking doors, windows that stick, misfit pot lids—do away with them.—Womankind.

Boiling Water.

Delmonico once said, "Few persons know how to cook water," and he gave these directions: "The secret is putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly and then taking it right off to use before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until all the good water is in the atmosphere and the lime and iron and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick and is worse than no water at all." It was Delmonico who, if he did not discover at least made the hot water cure popular, for it was a favorite prescription for which he charged his customers 25 cents and gave them properly boiled water.

A small flannel bag with one end left open is a good receptacle for the ends of toilet soap. When a few have been accumulated, sew up the opening, and an excellent bath bag is evolved.

The bride's cake of today is a relic of a Roman custom. At a Roman marriage the bride was expected to prepare a part at least of the wedding feast with her own hands.

Clothing that has become spotted and whose color has been destroyed by acids may have the color restored by applying ammonia and afterward chloroform.

An easy way to remove spots of paint from glass is to make a strong solution of soda in hot water and wash the glass with a flannel dipped in this.

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No. 60.—Riddle.

There's nothing like me on the land,
For I revel in the sea;
Yet always found upon the strand,
Sporting most joyously;
I rest secure in soundest sleep,
Yet o'er the sleeper vigils keep.

No. 61.—Picture Puzzle.



Old Mother Goose.—Find the goose in the picture.

No. 62.—Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 62 letters and form a couplet by Cowper.

My 54, 21, 9, 46, is rapid. My 29, 26, 41, 16, is one who entertains. My 43, 25, 3, 35, is a large wading bird. My 11, 50, 81, 19, 50, is desires. My 57, 36, 45, 23, 6, is a retinue or company of attendants. My 62, 13, 53, 60, 47, is to pain acutely. My 1, 28, 38, 51, 32, is in advance. My 44, 34, 8, 23, 56, is lacking strength. My 33, 17, 48, 12, 39, 42, are shallow places. My 14, 18, 2, 4, 55, 61, is frank. My 24, 15, 10, 52, 58, 30, is a famous mountain peak in California. My 20, 7, 40, 37, 27, 5, 49, is to contend.

No. 63.—Anagrams—Birds.

1. No calf. 2. Rhone. 3. To suit me. 4. Go in flames. 5. Drive on, G. 6. Last ring. 7. Cross a way. 8. Gain the ling. 9. Ramp, giant. 10. No cord.

No. 64.—Word Squares.

A fragment. An article of furniture. To lift. A passage. To arrange, as birds arrange their feathers.

Inclines. To settle an income upon. To worship. The language of ancient Scandinavia. Fragrant.

The seat of life. A mistake. Get up! Fragrant flowers. A lock of hair.

No. 65.—Geographical Anagrams.

1. The lanes. An island off the west coast of Africa belonging to England.

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2. A tamed it. A town in Egypt.
3. Lead. A state on the eastern coast of Africa.
4. Clean star. A town in the north of England.
5. Rock. A city in Ireland.
6. We send. A country in the north of Europe.
7. Rave on. A town in Italy.
8. Run, baby. A town in Oxfordshire.
9. Wet chops. A town in Monmouthshire.
10. A surly bey. A town in Buckinghamshire.
11. Sup there, A. A river in the west of Asia.

No. 66.—Diamonds.

A vowel. A boy's nickname. To grow better. A helper. To penetrate. A black beetle. A consonant.

In buoy. A woman devoted to a religious life. Celebrated. An apartment in a house where butter and milk are kept. Very poor. Free from moisture. In buoy.

No. 67.—Central Deletions.

Delete to delay and leave a wild animal. Rough and leave minced meat. To relax and leave to miss. Filial duty and leave compassion.

No. 68.—Missing Letter Puzzle.

When the missing letters are supplied, the words will form a verse from a poem by Longfellow:

"Oxaxhxr! xsxexgxexmxxlxgxt!
Ox, sxyxhtxaxixbx?"
Bxtxhxtxexaxsxexxnxvrxwxrx.
Axxzxnxoxpxexaxhx.

No. 67.—Behead and Curtail.

Behead and curtail cruelly and leave a measure.

To cut off and leave a cover.

Oriental and leave a genus of plants.

To shape and leave a poem.

A hermit and leave to abate.

Dirt deeply insinuated and leave a border.

A Clever Charade.

Writing in the courtly style common a century ago Charles James Fox addressed the following graceful phrases to a lady friend of his:

"Permit me, madam, to come, uncalled, into your ladyship's presence, and by dividing myself add greatly to my consequence. So exalted am I in the character of my first that I have trampled on the pride of kings, and the greatest potentates have bowed down to embrace me, yet the dirtiest kennel in the dirtiest street is not too foul to have me for its inmate. In my second, what infinite variety! I am rich as the eastern nabob, yet poor as the weeping object of your benevolence. I am mild and gentle as the spring, yet savage and cruel as the wintry blast. I am young, beautiful and happy, yet old, deformed and wretched. 'Tis from the highest authority I dare pronounce myself your superior, yet few instances are there to prove it and many are the proofs against. But your ladyship is tired and wishes my reunion. It is done, and I have no other merit than in remaining, as before, your ladyship's humble servant."

The answer to his ingenious charade is "footman."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 54.—Numerical Enigma: "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

No. 55.—Charade: Abigail.

No. 56.—Removals: Wallace, Wakefield, Wadsworth, Westall, Waterton, Wedgewood.

No. 57.—Crossword Enigma: Rabbit.

No. 58.—Making the Bird Enter the Cage; No answer required.

No. 59.—Hidden Animals: Ass, dog, camel, hare, fox, cat, rat, goat, deer, seal, bear, ape.

Hard Number Problem to Solve.

Now for a number puzzle. Fill all the blank squares in the diagram from 1 to 7 so that the result will be 28 in any direction that the numbers may be added. Each

A										B
										28
										28
										28
										28
										28
										28
										28
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
D										C

column of squares up and down, each column from side to side and the numbers in the squares from A to C and from B to D must all add up 28.—Chicago Record.

Kings and Their Crowns.

The idea which most children have of a king is that he goes around with a crown on his head and wrapped in royal robes or riding a splendid steed. This is not true, of course, as some of you may know. The only ruler of Europe today who is ever seen wearing a crown is King Oscar of Sweden. The emperor of Germany owns a beautiful crown which, it is said, he has never put on his head. The crown is the emblem of kingly rule, but it is kept for state occasions only, and then it is more often borne into the state chambers resting on a cushion than on the brow of the man who is entitled to wear it.—New York Times.

A Ball For the Baby.

A delightful ball for a baby can be made by a little sister. Find a pill box—a tin one is best—and put in it a dozen shot to make a noise. Make a bag of white muslin or cambric the size of a big ball and fill with cotton wool, putting the pill box in the middle before sewing the end up. For the outside choose very gay colored wools in five colors. On the ordinary steel knitting needles cast on 18 stitches and knit 30 rows. Sew the stripes together and slip the muslin ball inside, drawing each end close and fastening it securely. The rattling noise it makes will be much enjoyed by the youngster.

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